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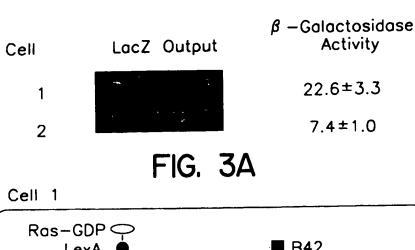
FIG. IB

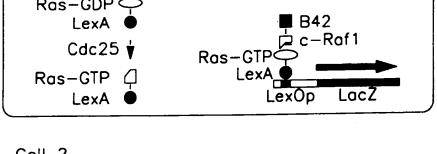
FIG. IA

F1G. 1C

Baits	Prey	Reporter	Reporter Output	Logical Relationship
			X-Gal X-Gal Glu Gal URA- URA- Glu Gal	
LexA-hSos1	B42-Ros B42	LexOp-LacZ	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	And
TetR-c-Raf1	B42-Ros B42	TetOp-URA3		
LexA-Max	B42-c-Raf1 B42-Mxi1	LexOp-LacZ		Ls1
TetR-RosV12	B42-c-Rof1 B42Mxi1	TetOp-URA3	THE CONTROL OF THE CO	Ls2
LexA-RosV12	B42-c-Raf1 B42-Cdc25	LexOp-LocZ		Ls1
TetR-RasA15	B42-cdc25 B42-c-Raf1 B42-Cdc25	TetOp-URA3	191	Ls2

FIG. 2





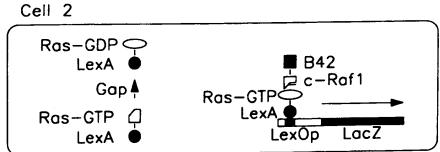


FIG. 3B

Input Value	s	LacZ Output			
1(B42-c-Raf1)	O(GAP)	0			
1(B42-c-Raf1)	1(Cdc25)	1			
5 10 5 0					

FIG. 3C

Logical Not

 α factor = 0 TGF- β = 1 Input α -factor, output TGF- β Input TGF- β , output α factor

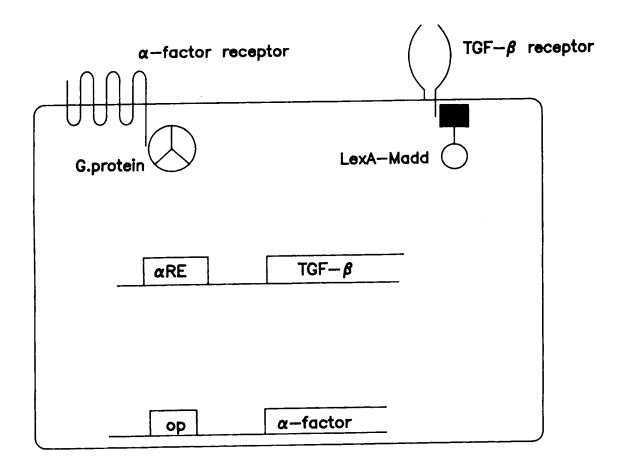


FIG. 4

a factor R Receptors TGF-B R Notch a factor TGF-B Inputs Delta Four input output channels (variety of possible logical operations)

Bradykinin R

Bradykinin

Bradykinin receptor Mammalian G**aq. β.y.** PKC Bradykinin Notch **Delta** Gal4-RBP-Jr (TGF-8 receptor LexA-Madd a-factor TGF-B a-factor receptor G.protein

FIG. 5

Fluorescence resonance energy transfer "transistor"

No green light input HIV protease linker intact Blue light input Green light output

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Green light input Linker cleaved Blue light input No green fluorescence

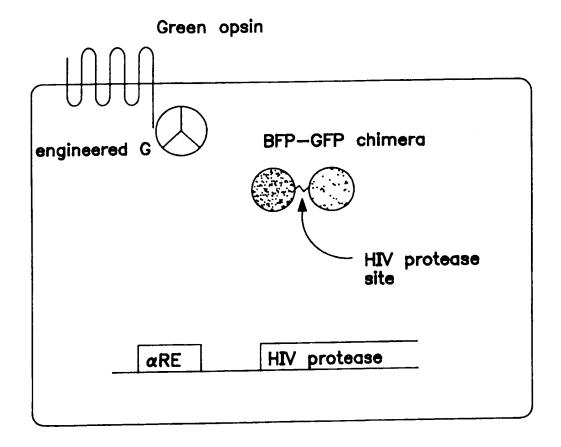


FIG. 6